

## Appendix IX

FDC 2003

## SECTION 3.1.

## DISEASES NOTIFIABLE TO THE OIE

## CHAPTER 3.1.1.

[ HAEMOCYTOSIS OF FLAT OYSTERS ] INFECTION WITH  
[ ( ) *BONAMIA OSTREAE* ( ) ]

## Article 3.1.1.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Bonamia ostreae* [haemocytosis of flat oysters when caused by *Bonamia ostreae*].

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Bonamia ostreae* are [probably all *Ostrea* species including:] *Ostrea edulis*, *O. angasi*, *O. denselammellosa*, *O. puelchana*, *Ostreola conchaphila* (= *O. lurida*) and *O. chilensis* (= *Tiostrea lutaria*), in which clinical signs and disease have been reported.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.1.2.

[Haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* free country

A country may be considered free from [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Bonamia ostreae* are known to have occurred within its *territory* for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Bonamia ostreae* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.1.3.

[Haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* free zone

A zone may be considered free from [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Bonamia ostreae* are known to have occurred within [its *territory*] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Bonamia ostreae* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease *surveillance* programmes).

## Article 3.1.1.4.

**[Haemocytosis of flat oysters] Bonamia ostreae free aquaculture establishment**

A [haemocytosis of flat oysters] Bonamia ostreae free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [haemocytosis of flat oysters] Bonamia ostreae free country or zone or within a [haemocytosis of flat oysters] Bonamia ostreae infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Bonamia ostreae* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Bonamia ostreae*, and
3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Bonamia ostreae* that may be present.

Article 3.1.1.5.

**Restoration of free status**

[A country, a zone or an aquaculture establishment may be restored to haemocytosis of flat oysters free status if no *Bonamia ostreae* has been detected for the last two years of a surveillance scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an aquaculture establishment may be restored to *Bonamia ostreae* free status if it has been subjected to a stamping-out policy or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Bonamia ostreae* has been detected for the last two years of a surveillance scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*

A newly constructed aquaculture establishment, or one that has undergone a thorough stamping-out policy under supervision of the Competent Authority and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Bonamia ostreae* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Bonamia ostreae* free aquaculture establishment.

Article 3.1.1.6.

When importing live molluscs of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the Competent Authority of the importing country should require that the consignment be accompanied by an international aquatic animal health certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country or a certifying official approved by the importing country.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* free, or
2. an aquaculture establishment officially declared [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this Code

Article 3.1.1.7.

Competent Authorities of importing countries should require:

for molluscs of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [haemocytosis of flat oysters] *Bonamia ostreae*

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.1.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Bonamia ostreae*, even if the molluscs originate from an infected country, zone or aquaculture establishment.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.2.

**[ HAEMOCYTOSIS OF DREDGE OYSTERS ] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ] BONAMIA EXITIOSUS [ ) ]**

## Article 3.1.2.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Bonamia exitiosus* [haemocytosis of dredge oysters when caused by *Bonamia exitiosus*].

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Bonamia exitiosus* are [probably all *Ostrea* species including]: *Ostrea chilensis* (= *Tiostrea lutaria*) and *Ostrea angasi*, in which clinical signs and disease have been reported.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.2.2.

**[Haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free country**

A country may be considered free from [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Bonamia exitiosus* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Bonamia exitiosus* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.2.3.

**[Haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Bonamia exitiosus* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Bonamia exitiosus* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease surveillance programmes).

## Article 3.1.2.4.

**[Haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free aquaculture establishment**

A [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free country or zone or within a [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Bonamia exitiosus* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
- [1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Bonamia exitiosus*, and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Bonamia exitiosus* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.2.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to haemocytosis of dredge oysters free status if no *Bonamia exitiosus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Bonamia exitiosus* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Bonamia exitiosus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Bonamia exitiosus* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Bonamia exitiosus* free *aquaculture establishment*

#### Article 3.1.2.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [declared [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared declared [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared declared [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*

Article 3.1.2.7.

*Competent Authorities of importing countries* should require:

for molluscs of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from declared [haemocytosis of dredge oysters] *Bonamia exitiosus*.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.2.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Bonamia exitiosus*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.3.

**[ WINTER MORTALITY ] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ) MIKROCYTOS ROUGHLEYI ( ) ]**

## Article 3.1.3.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Mikrocytos roughleyi* [winter mortality when caused by *Mikrocytos roughleyi*].

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Mikrocytos roughleyi* is: *Saccostrea glomerata* (= *S. commercialis*).

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.3.2.

**[Winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free country**

A country may be considered free from [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos roughleyi* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Mikrocytos roughleyi* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.3.3.

**[Winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos roughleyi* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Mikrocytos roughleyi* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease surveillance programmes).

## Article 3.1.3.4.

**[Winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free aquaculture establishment**

A [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free country or zone or within a [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos roughleyi* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
- [1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Mikrocytos roughleyi*, and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Mikrocytos roughleyi* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.3.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to winter mortality free status if no *Mikrocytos roughleyi* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Mikrocytos roughleyi* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free *aquaculture establishment*

#### Article 3.1.3.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*



Article 3.1.3.7.

Competent Authorities of importing countries should require:

for molluscs of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [winter mortality] *Mikrocytos roughleyi*

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.3.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Mikrocytos roughleyi* even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.4.

**[MSX DISEASE] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ) HAPLOSPORIDIUM NELSONI ( ) ]**

## Article 3.1.4.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Haplosporidium nelsoni* [MSX disease when caused by *Haplosporidium nelsoni*].

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Haplosporidium nelsoni* are: *Crassostrea virginica* and *C. gigas*, among which clinical signs and disease are observed only in *C. virginica*.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.4.2.

**[MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni free country**

A country may be considered free from [MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Haplosporidium nelsoni* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Haplosporidium nelsoni* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.4.3.

**[MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Haplosporidium nelsoni* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Haplosporidium nelsoni* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease surveillance programmes).

## Article 3.1.4.4.

**[MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni free aquaculture establishment**

A [MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni free country or zone or within a [MSX disease] Haplosporidium nelsoni infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Haplosporidium nelsoni* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Haplosporidium nelsoni*, and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Haplosporidium nelsoni* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.4.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to MSX disease free status if no *Haplosporidium nelsoni* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Haplosporidium nelsoni* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free *aquaculture establishment*

#### Article 3.1.4.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [MSX disease] *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [MSX disease] *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [MSX disease] *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared [MSX disease] *Haplosporidium nelsoni* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*

#### Article 3.1.4.7.

*Competent Authorities* of *importing countries* should require:

for *molluscs* of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [MSX disease] *Haplosporidium nelsoni*

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated

sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.4.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Haplosporidium nelsoni*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.5.

**[ ABER DISEASE] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ] *MARTEILIA REFRINGENS* [ ) ]**

## Article 3.1.5.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Marteilia refringens* [Aber disease when caused by *Marteilia refringens*.]

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Marteilia refringens* are: *Ostrea edulis*, *O. angasi* and *Ostrea chilensis*.

However, the role of other bivalve species as potential vectors is still unclear. The taxonomy of the genus is uncertain and the identification of other *Marteilia* species is difficult.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.5.2.

**[Aber disease] *Marteilia refringens* free country**

A country may be considered free from [Aber disease] *Marteilia refringens* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Marteilia refringens* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Marteilia refringens* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.5.3.

**[Aber disease] *Marteilia refringens* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [Aber disease] *Marteilia refringens* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Marteilia refringens* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Marteilia refringens* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease surveillance programmes).

## Article 3.1.5.4.

**[Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free aquaculture establishment**

A [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free country or zone or within a [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Marteilia refringens* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
- 1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Marteilia refringens*, and
- 2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Marteilia refringens* that may be present.

## Article 3.1.5.5.

**Restoration of free status**

[A country, a zone or an aquaculture establishment may be restored to Aber disease free status if no *Marteilia refringens* has been detected for the last two years of a surveillance scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an aquaculture establishment may be restored to *Marteilia refringens* free status if it has been subjected to a stamping-out policy or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Marteilia refringens* has been detected for the last two years of a surveillance scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed aquaculture establishment, or one that has undergone a thorough stamping-out policy under supervision of the Competent Authority and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Marteilia refringens* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Marteilia refringens* free aquaculture establishment.

## Article 3.1.5.6.

When importing live molluscs of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the Competent Authority of the importing country should require that the consignment be accompanied by an international aquatic animal health certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country or a certifying official approved by the importing country.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free, or
2. an aquaculture establishment officially declared [Aber disease] Marteilia refringens free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this Code

## Article 3.1.5.7.

Competent Authorities of importing countries should require:

for molluscs of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [Aber disease] *Marteilia refringens*

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.5.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Marteilia refringens* even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.6.

**[ MARTEILIOSIS ] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ] MARTEILIA SYDNEYI [ ) ]**

## Article 3.1.6.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Marteilia sydneyi* [QX disease when caused *Marteilia sydneyi*.]

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species *Marteilia sydneyi* is: *Saccostrea glomerata* (=commercialis).

The taxonomy of the genus is uncertain and the identification of other *Marteilia* species is difficult.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.6.2.

**[QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free country**

A country may be considered free from [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Marteilia sydneyi* are known to have occurred within its *territory* for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Marteilia sydneyi* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.6.3.

**[QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Marteilia sydneyi* are known to have occurred within [its *territory*] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Marteilia sydneyi* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease *surveillance* programmes).

## Article 3.1.6.4.

**[QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free aquaculture establishment**

A [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free *aquaculture establishment* may be located within a [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free country or zone or within a [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Marteilia sydneyi* are known to have occurred within the *aquaculture establishment* for at least the previous two years; and
- [1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Marteilia sydneyi* and



[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Marteilia sydneyi* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.6.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to QX disease free status if no *Marteilia sydneyi* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Marteilia sydneyi* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Marteilia sydneyi* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Marteilia sydneyi* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Marteilia sydneyi* free *aquaculture establishment*

#### Article 3.1.6.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*

#### Article 3.1.6.7.

*Competent Authorities* of *importing countries* should require:

for *molluscs* of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [QX disease] *Marteilia sydneyi*

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated

sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.6.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Marteilia sydneyi*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.7.

**[ DENMAN ISLAND DISEASE ] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ) MIKROCYTOS MACKINI ( ) ]**

## Article 3.1.7.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Mikrocytos mackini* [Denman Island disease when caused by *Mikrocytos mackini*.]

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Mikrocytos mackini* are: *Crassostrea gigas*, *C. virginica*, *Ostrea edulis* and *O. conchaphila*. Research data indicate that *Crassostrea gigas* [seems to be] is more resistant to the disease than the other species.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.7.2.

**[Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free country**

A country may be considered free from [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos mackini* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Mikrocytos mackini* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.7.3.

**[Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos mackini* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Mikrocytos mackini* has been detected in any mollusc tested during operation of an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease surveillance programmes).

## Article 3.1.7.4.

**[Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free aquaculture establishment**

A [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free aquaculture establishment may be located within a [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free country or zone or within a [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Mikrocytos mackini* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and
- [1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health surveillance scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Mikrocytos mackini* and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Mikrocytos mackini* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.7.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to Denman Island disease free status if no *Mikrocytos mackini* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Mikrocytos mackini* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Mikrocytos mackini* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Mikrocytos mackini* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Mikrocytos mackini* free *aquaculture establishment*.

#### Article 3.1.7.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini* free.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*

#### Article 3.1.7.7.

*Competent Authorities* of *importing countries* should require:

for *molluscs* of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [Denman Island disease] *Mikrocytos mackini*.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.7.8.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Mikrocytos mackini*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.8.

**[DERMO INFECTION] INFECTION WITH**  
**[ ( ) PERKINSUS MARINUS ( ) ]**

## Article 3.1.8.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Perkinsus marinus* [Dermo infection when caused by *Perkinsus marinus*.]

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Perkinsus marinus* are: *Crassostrea virginica* and *C. gigas*, among which clinical signs and disease are mainly observed in *C. virginica*.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.8.2.

**[Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free country**

A country may be considered free from [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus marinus* are known to have occurred within its territory for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Perkinsus marinus* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.8.3.

**[Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free zone**

A zone may be considered free from [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus marinus* are known to have occurred within [its territory] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Perkinsus marinus* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease *surveillance* programmes).

## Article 3.1.8.4.

**[Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free aquaculture establishment**

A [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free *aquaculture establishment* may be located within a [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free country or zone or within a [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus marinus* are known to have occurred within the *aquaculture establishment* for at least the previous two years; and
- [1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Perkinsus marinus*, and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Perkinsus marinus* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.8.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to Dermo infection free status if no *Perkinsus marinus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Perkinsus marinus* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Perkinsus marinus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Perkinsus marinus* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Perkinsus marinus* free *aquaculture establishment*.

#### Article 3.1.8.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus* free.

The *certificate* shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*.

Article 3.1.8.7.

*Competent Authorities of importing countries should require:*

for molluscs of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from [Dermo infection] *Perkinsus marinus*.

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.8.9.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Perkinsus marinus*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## CHAPTER 3.1.9.

**[ PERKINSUS OLSENI/ATLANTICUS INFECTION ] INFECTION**  
**WITH PERKINSUS OLSENI/ATLANTICUS**  
 [ (*Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus*) ]

## Article 3.1.9.1.

The present chapter refers only to infection with *Perkinsus olsenii* and its conspecific species *P. atlanticus* [*Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* infection when caused by *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus*.]

For the purposes of this *Code*, susceptible host species for *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [are] have being shown to be several abalone and venerid clam species, among which clinical signs and disease are mainly observed in: *Haliotis ruber*, *H. cyclobates*, *H. scalaris*, *H. laevigata*, *Ruditapes philippinarum*, [and] *R. decussates*, and *Austrovenus stutchburyi*. Many other species may become diseased under certain circumstances.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.9.2.

***Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] free country**

A country may be considered free from *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* are known to have occurred within its *territory* for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

## Article 3.1.9.3.

***Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] free zone**

A zone may be considered free from *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] when:

1. no [outbreak] cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* are known to have occurred within [its *territory*] the zone for at least the previous two years; and
2. no *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* has been detected in any *mollusc* tested during operation of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for a period of at least two years using the procedures described in the *Manual* (where a zone common to several countries is involved, these countries should implement harmonised and co-ordinated national disease *surveillance* programmes).

## Article 3.1.9.4.

***Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] free aquaculture establishment**

A *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] free *aquaculture establishment* may be located within a *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] free country or zone or within a *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* [infection] infected zone provided that:

1. no cases of disease caused by *Perkinsus olsenii/atlanticus* are known to have occurred within the aquaculture establishment for at least the previous two years; and

[1]2. it has been tested in an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme for at least the previous two years using the procedures described in the *Manual*, without detection of *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus*, and

[2]3. it is supplied with water by a means that ensures removal or destruction of any *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* that may be present.

#### Article 3.1.9.5.

### Restoration of free status

[A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* infection free status if no *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.]

A country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* may be restored to *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* free status if it has been subjected to a *stamping-out policy* or effective disease eradication measures and if no *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* has been detected for the last two years of a *surveillance* scheme using the procedures described in the *Manual*.

A newly constructed *aquaculture establishment*, or one that has undergone a thorough *stamping-out policy* under supervision of the *Competent Authority* and has been restocked from a source with documented freedom, may achieve *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* free status within a period specified in chapter I.1. of the *Manual* if it otherwise meets all the requirements for a *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* free *aquaculture establishment*

#### Article 3.1.9.6.

When importing live *molluscs* of [all] any age groups for re-immersion, the *Competent Authority* of the importing country should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the exporting country or a *certifying official* approved by the importing country.

This certificate must certify, on the basis of an official mollusc health *surveillance* scheme [comprising inspection and laboratory tests on susceptible host species] conducted according to the procedures described in the *Manual*, whether or not the place of harvest of the consignment is a country officially declared *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* [infection] free.

If the place of harvest of the consignment is not a country officially declared *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* [infection] free, the certificate must state whether the place of harvest of the consignment is:

1. a zone officially declared *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* [infection] free, or
2. an *aquaculture establishment* officially declared *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* [infection] free.

The *certificate* shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3 given in Part 6 of this *Code*.

#### Article 3.1.9.7.

*Competent Authorities* of importing countries should require:

for *molluscs* of commercial size destined for human consumption

the presentation of an *international aquatic animal health certificate* attesting that the *molluscs* have as their place of harvest a country, a zone or an *aquaculture establishment* free from *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus* [infection].

The certificate shall be in accordance with Model Certificate No. 3.

This certificate may not be required for *molluscs* originating from an infected zone if they are destined:

1. directly for human consumption without any re-immersion, or
2. for storage, during a short period before consumption, in a tank located in an infected zone. The tank should be isolated from the local environment (e.g. in quarantine) and the water treated sufficiently to ensure destruction of pathogens before discharge into the local environment and to avoid the potential introduction of different strains of the pathogen.

Article 3.1.9.9.

This certificate may not be required for mollusc species that have been demonstrated not to be vectors of *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus*, even if the *molluscs* originate from an infected country, zone or *aquaculture establishment*.

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## LIST OF DISEASES NOTIFIABLE TO THE OIE AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISEASES

### Article 1.1.2.1.

#### Diseases notifiable to the OIE

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#### 2. Diseases of molluscs

[Haemocytosis of flat oysters] Infection with [(*Bonamia ostreae* [, *Bonamia exitiosus*, *Mikrocytos roughleyi*)]

[Haemocytosis of dredge oysters] Infection with [(*Bonamia ostreae*,] *Bonamia exitiosus* [, *Mikrocytos roughleyi*)]

[Winter mortality] Infection with [(*Bonamia ostreae*, *Bonamia exitiosus*,] *Mikrocytos roughleyi*)]

[Denman Island disease] Infection with [(*Mikrocytos mackini*)]

[MSX disease] Infection with [(*Haplosporidium nelsoni*)]

[Aber disease] Infection with [(*Marteilia refringens* [, *M. sydneyi*)]

[QX disease] Infection with [(*Marteilia refringens*,] *Marteilia sydneyi*)]

[Dermo disease] Infection with [(*Perkinsus marinus* [, *P. olseni/atlanticus*)]

[Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus infection] Infection with [(*Perkinsus marinus*, *Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus*)]

...

### Article 1.1.2.2.

#### Other significant diseases

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#### 2. Diseases of molluscs

[SSO disease] Infection with [(*Haplosporidium costale*)]

[Withering syndrome of abalones] Infection with [(*Candidatus Xenohaliotis californiensis*)]

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Appendix IX (contd)

Appendix XI